

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following resolutions have been adopted by the General (Congregational) Association of Connecticut, held last week:

—Resolved, That the responsibility of a continuance of slavery in the United States rests mainly on Christian Churches and ministers, and that the Anti-Slavery Society, which seems to have arisen from this deep conviction, should have the cooperation of the friends of freedom and justice in its home, and to array the Churches against slavery, and to procure from them an expression of their abhorrence of slaveholding.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society has hitherto labored with no aid among the leaders of Congregations in New England, to whom its doctrine of the sinfulness of slaveholding is a very new

passage of such a resolution therefore, by the
Association of Connecticut is a hopeful
times. Are the Orthodox Churches of New
indeed about to break away from the
Bacons, Thompsons and Kirks, who have
them back from all earnest anti-slavery ac-
miserable pretence that slavery, though
bad as a system, is at least in se, but, when
mixed with pleas of evangelical piety
towards the slave, worthy of help.

impatient of the influences which have

THEODORE PARKER'S SOCIETY, says the correspondent of *The Tribune*, is likely to be a grand success. The Fraternity Lectures will be opened by Har- vard, and the course will be as brilliant as ever. Mr. Wendell Phillips, by his will, gives many legacies. Mr. Webb has his English State Trials, and Mr. Sumner

Century History and Debates. Mr. Parker says such books as she selects, even if they which she does not want are bequeathed to the Boston for the public library. Mr. Parker's consisted mainly in his books, upon which he had spent about one-third of his income.

ONE MORE ABOUT SAMBO IN THE

To the Editors of The Youth's Opinion and American Legion

I return your paper of the 20th ult. after perusing it, and find facts as published in *The Commercial*, a scurrilous comment in which some very grave charges.*

Absence from home has prevented me from them sooner, but your Southern honor cannot the right to be heard-in reply.

It seems that thou hast found it in thy heart to question my plain statement of facts, and then to contradictions, pervariations, &c. And thus

foundation to build upon, unless thy instincts
and they are not apt to dictate untruths. I a

aware of my veracity being questioned by the
are acquainted with me; hence they comment
as about as much effect as a nonbeam falls upon
iceberg, as those supposed. And thou hast
said, "I have no time to put a pen to paper,"
sayest, "The worst citizen could not desire the
a book. True, then didst not desire Helper of
Carolina to write a book, and I should not sup-
a moment that thou wouldst desire me to write
I am a Southern man, born and raised in the
North Carolina, have travelled in most of the
States, and have connections and acquaintances
rally of them, and if I were to write a book might
pleasant to thy ear. The extent of the evils of
and its demoralizing effects upon the white popu-
of the South cannot be written even by a Southern
an opposed to the whole system of slavery in
heinous forms, and conscientiously believe it to
be against God and a crime against man to cha-

human being, and reduce God's image to the level of brute, to be brought and sold in the market, to be used as a mere instrument of man's inhumanity to man, to be made a part of the whole system of concubinage which are the legitimate fruits of slavery and prominent evils growing out of it. It is also well known in the South, as well as North, by all who are acquainted with me, that I have been a consistent and uncompromising opponent of slave States, except by moral suasion. I am a firm believer in the doctrines and precepts of the which teaches us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, and to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, &c. But does not making myself a slaveholder, and thus making myself a part of the system, which is so unfortunate as to be reduced to slavery; (as there is no protection in the South), and should be, Hannah M. Johnson or somebody else to put him tight box and consign him to me, he may be able to do so, but I should not be able to do so. I should be hungry, for it is not in my nature to be unkind to the poor or the poorest of the human family. But I advise some other mode of conveyance as more

that Hannah should pay express charges, as I
she did in the case of Sambo, for I heard no ac-
express charges until I saw thy false assertion
was quick to run after the strange woman, to
express charges, &c.

Thou hast said that Hannah received of Sambo
dollars in cash and a double-cased silver watch
services, and thou hast, no doubt, relieved thy
a burden by suggesting that I should make Sambo
again in his purse. But, as I presume that Har-
Johnson is a citizen of Nashville, or was a detainer

me, it does not strike me very forcibly that I shall be accountable for her misconduct, for, if her

been purely benevolent, she would not have
Samba anything. But there is one thing, my dear
to which I wish to call your especial attention,
and that is, the fact that the bill now before the
Senate, which is to be passed, is one that is to
come to Ohio to liberate a portion of their sla-
vally their own children and sometimes their
mothers, for assistance and advice in regard to
them, &c., all of which I have given cheerfully
and with no charge; and I have also given to a
number of slave children from several different
States placed under my care to be educated by
their white fathers or their agents, and by
instance by judges and attorneys at law—
and high standing in their own country; and he
has also given to me a sum of one case from
where the bill is not paid, does it not strike
very forcibly that it would be just as fair and
right to make me whole in my purse for money
I have paid out of my own pocket for many
years, and for the sake of a whole in my
pocket, to give me the bill. The Liberty
Committee, 5th mo. 12th, 1867.

For the article here referred to see first page.—Ed.

SMYNN'S SPEECH

ALBANY, June 24

The faint praise bestowed on Charles Smynn's speech by *The Tribune*, and its refusal to give the effect to frighten some timid Republicans, appeared at first very doubtful if the speech would obtain much circulation. But a change has taken place. The Republican Committee at Washington has taken it as a Campaign document and many I have seen are publishing it and recommending it to their constituents. It will lose *The Tribune's* little reward, and many country papers that nature's sward's speeches will omit Smynn's on account of length, and because of the example set by *The Tribune*. This will impose a heavier loss on the

make up the loss. Mr. HYATT had been obliged to propose to expend six hundred dollars. This would have been as much as *five thousand dollars* more than he could have raised. He was, however, to be contributed and expended in the work. More than *ten thousand dollars* were raised at once by the efforts of Mr. Webster's speech, in 1850. The anti-slavery cause cannot refuse to do half as much, surely. Mr. HYATT should be found in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, or any other person in each of these cities should be designated to receive and send the money. SAMUEL E. SMALL of Boston, and JOHN H. WOOD of New York are the points designated. Who shall be the points?

With some experience in circulating Congressmen's speeches I am sure that to smaller men than this I can do more than to any other person. I am engaged in this work. That amount is required immediately. My summer's friends in Washington are engaged in printing, franking, directing and mailing the speech.

*The speech was printed in the *Weekly and Semi-weekly Freeman* and the *Standard*.

